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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of) Examiner: Stephen Vu
Richard C. Robertshaw) Group Art Unit: 3636
Serial No.: 09/643,551) File No: 567P
Filed: August 22, 2000)
For: SPINAL GLIDE ERGONOMIC) San Francisco, California
CHAIR SEAT AND PELVIC)
STABILIZER)

Hon. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

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ON April 10, 2003
THOMAS M. FREIBURGER
SIGNED Thomas M. Freiburger
DATE 4-10-03

RESPONSE AFTER FINAL REJECTION
REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION

Please enter.
S.V.
5/5/03

This is in response to the official action mailed December 10, 2002, and also follows a telephone interview with Examiner Stephen Vu on April 10, 2003. A petition for one month extension of time is enclosed herewith.

Claims 5 and 9-11 are in the application. In the telephone interview, the attorney explained to the Examiner that the claims require that below each seat platform is a resilient means for allowing movements in pitch, roll and yaw as well as forward and rearward glide motion, for the user's ilia and sacral bones

relative to one another. It was emphasized that Berg Patent No. 5,288,127 discloses movement in only one rotational direction: pitch. Pitch is motion of a vehicle or body about a horizontal transverse axis, i.e. tipping forward or back. It can be seen in Berg '127 that a rocking motion in pitch only is provided. A line of fulcrum is established at 18, 28 in the supporting structure of Berg -- See Figs. 2, 4 and 7, in particular. Motion of Berg's platforms 61, 71 is prevented in the yaw and roll rotational directions, these platforms being bolted down by bolts as seen in Fig. 2. Berg does mention that his structure allows "sliding backwardly", although the mechanism for doing this is not immediately apparent. In any event, both claims 5 and 9 specifically require that the resilient means positioned below each seat platform provides for movement of each hip in all of the pitch, roll and yaw directions, as well as forward and rearward glide. Claim 9 additionally requires that the resilient support means allows lateral glide (side to side sliding). This, as well as the provision for yaw and roll, are absent from the Berg patent.

In the interview there was some discussion of the definition of roll and yaw, these words being used in the claims. The attorney pointed out both Figs. 6 and 7 (front schematic views) of the present application show rotational movement identified as

roll. Figs. 6 shows the effect of the user's tipping to the left, i.e. rolling to the left, while Fig. 7 shows tipping or rolling to the right (gliding movement left and right is also included). Roll is rotational motion about a horizontal longitudinal axis. A dictionary definition of roll is enclosed, highlighted as to pertinent definitions.

A dictionary definition of yaw is also enclosed, with appropriate definition highlighted. In addition, yaw is clearly defined in the specification and drawings. Fig. 10, an overhead view, shows "yaw motion of gliding seats", showing rotation about a vertical axis.

The terms pitch, roll and yaw are used to identify the desired movements in the specification. See e.g. page 3, Summary of the Invention, where these words are used.

The term "pitch", "roll" and "yaw" are engineering terms commonly used to describe rotational motions of body, and in particular, vehicles including ships and airplanes. It is believed that, in addition to being commonly understood, these terms are very well understood and commonly used among those of skill in the art: pitch, roll and yaw are the three axes of rotational motion of a vehicle. No dictionary definition of the

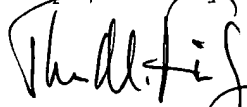
term "pitch" is provided herewith, because the Examiner seemed well familiar with this term, meaning tipping forward and back, and this is the one degree of motion which is disclosed by Berg.

Since the Berg patent, relied upon as an anticipating reference, falls far short of disclosing or suggesting a seat with support platforms supported by a resilient means allowing for all of the rotational motions --pitch, roll and yaw -- as well as forward/back glide and, in the case of claim 9, lateral glide, and because Berg's structure prevents the roll and yaw rotational motion as well as lateral glide, it seems all of the claims should be allowable.

For these reasons, reconsideration of the final rejection is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes issues remain, or if different wording would be preferred, he is asked to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

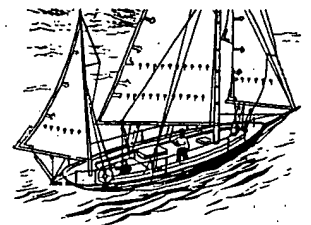


Date: April 10, 2003

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yard (yār), *n.* *yard* (defs. 1, 2).
Yar-borough (yār/bōr/ō, -bur/ō or, *esp. Brit.*, -bər ə), *n.* *Whist Bridge*, a hand in which none of the cards is higher than a nine. [named after the 2nd Earl of Yarborough (d. 1897), said to have bet 100 to 1 against its occurrence]
yard¹ (yārd), *n.* 1. a common unit of linear measure in English-speaking countries, equal to 3 feet or 36 inches, and equivalent to 0.9144 meter. 2. *Naut.* a long spar, supported more or less at its center, to which the head of a square sail, lateen sail, or lugsail is bent. [ME *yerd(e)*, OE (Anglian) *gerd*; c. D *gard*, G *Gerte* rod]
yard² (yārd), *n.* 1. an area, usually planted with grass, adjacent to a house. 2. a partially or wholly paved open area adjacent to or enclosed by a building or buildings. 3. a relatively open area containing various structures and used for work or storage purposes (often used in combination): *brickyard*; *railroad yard*. 4. a pen or other enclosure for livestock. 5. the winter pasture of moose and deer. 6. *the Yard, Brit. Informal.* See *Scotland Yard*. —*v.t.* 7. to put into or enclose in a yard. [ME *yerd*, OE *geard* enclosure; c. D *gaard* garden, Icel *garthr* yard, Goth *gards* house (OSlav *grad*, Russ *gorod* town, prob. < Gmc), L *hortus* garden, OIr *gori* field; akin to GARDEN]
yard-age¹ (yār/dij), *n.* measurement, or the amount measured in yards. [YARD¹ + -AGE]
yard-age² (yār/dij), *n.* 1. the use of a yard or enclosure, as in loading or unloading cattle or other livestock at a railroad station. 2. the charge for such use. [YARD² + -AGE]
yard-arm (yārd/ārm/), *n.* *Naut.* either of the outer portions of the yard of a square sail.
yard-bird (yārd/būrd/), *n.* *Slang.* 1. an army recruit or inductee, esp. one assigned to menial tasks at a training center. 2. a convict.
yard/ goods/. See *piece goods*.
yard/ grass/, a coarse annual grass, *Eleusine indica*, of the Old World, common in dooryards and fields.
yard-man (yārd/mən), *n., pl. -men.* a man who works in a railroad yard, shipyard, or the like.
yard-master (yārd/mas/tər, -mā/stər), *n.* a person who superintends all or part of a railroad yard.
yard-stick (yārd/stik/), *n.* 1. a measuring stick a yard long. 2. any standard of measurement or judgment: *Test scores are not the only yardstick of academic achievement.*
yare (yār or, *esp. for 1, 2, yār*), *adj., var. er, yar-est.* 1. quick; agile; lively. 2. (of a ship) quick to the helm; easily handled or maneuvered. 3. *Archaic.* a. ready; prepared. b. nimble; quick. Also, *yar* (for defs. 1, 2). [ME; OE *gearu*, *gearo* = *ge-yr* + *earu* ready; c. D *gaar*, G *gar* done, dressed (as meat)] —*var. ly, adv.*
Yar-kand (yār/kānd/), *n.* Soche.
Yar-mouth (yār/məth/), *n.* 1. a seaport in SW Nova Scotia, in SE Canada: summer resort. 8636 (1961). 2. Great. See *Great Yarmouth*.
Yar-muk (yār/mōok/), *n.* a river in NW Jordan, flowing W into the Jordan River. 50 mi. long.
yar-mul-ke (yār/məl kə, yā/məl-), *n.* *Judaism.* a man's skullcap, worn esp. during prayer and religious study. Also, *yar/mel-ke*. [*<* Yiddish < Turk *yağmurluk* rain-coat]
yarn (yārn), *n.* 1. thread made of natural or synthetic fibers and used for knitting or weaving. 2. a continuous strand or thread made from glass, metal, plastic, etc. 3. the thread, in the form of a loosely twisted aggregate of fibers, as of hemp, of which rope is made. 4. *Informal.* a tale, esp. a long story of adventure or incredible happenings. —*v.i.* 5. *Informal.* to spin a yarn; tell stories. [ME; OE *gearn*; c. G *Garn*; akin to Icel *görn* gut, Gk *chorde* intestine, chord, Lith *žarnà* entrails, L *hernia* a rupture, Skt *hirā* vein]
yarn-dyed (yārn/did/), *adj.* (of fabrics) woven from yarns previously dyed (opposed to *piece-dyed*).
Ya-ro-slavl (yā ro slāv/), *n.* a city in the W RSFSR, in the central Soviet Union in Europe, on the Volga. 467,000 (est. 1964).
yar-row (yar/ō), *n.* 1. an asteraceous plant, *Achillea millefolium*, of Europe and America, having finely divided leaves and whitish flowers, sometimes used in medicine as a tonic and astringent. 2. any of various other plants of the genus *Achillea*. [ME *yar(o)we*, OE *gearwe*; c. G *Garbe* sheaf]
yash-mak (yāsh/māk/), *n.* the veil worn by Muslim women in public. Also, *yash-mac/*. [*<* Turk *yasmak*]
Yas-sy (yā/sē), *n.* Jassy.
yat-a-ghan (yat/ə gan/, -gən; Turk. yā/tā gān/), *n.* a Turkish saber having a doubly curved blade, concave toward the hilt, and a hilt with a prominent pommel and no guard. Also, *ataghan*, *yāt/a-gan/*. [*<* Turk *yātāghan*]
yauld (yōd, yōld, yād, yāld), *adj.* *Scot. and North Eng.* active; vigorous. [?]
Yaun-de (youn/dā), *n.* Yaoundé.
yaup (yōp, yāp), *v.i., n.* yawp. —*yaup/er, n.*
yau-pon (yō/pən), *n.* a holly shrub or small tree, *Ilex vomitoria*, of the southern U.S., having leaves that are sometimes used as a substitute for tea. Also, *yapon*. [*<* Catawba *yopun* = *yop* shrub, bush, tree + *-un* dim. suffix]
yaw (yō), *v.i.* 1. to deviate temporarily from a straight course, as a vessel. 2. (of an aircraft) to have a motion about its vertical axis. 3. (of a rocket or guided missile) to deviate from a stable flight attitude by oscillation of the longitudinal axis in the horizontal plane. —*v.t.* 4. to cause to yaw. —*n.* 5. the movement of yawing. [?]
Ya-wa-ta (yā/wā tā/), *n.* a former city, now part of Kitakyushu, on N Kyushu, in SW Japan: steel industry. Also, *Yahata*.

the mouth involuntarily with a prolonged, deep inhalation of air, as from drowsiness or weariness. —*v.o.* to extend or stretch wide, as an open and deep space or a widely gaping aperture. —*n.* 3. the act of yawning. 4. an opening; open space; chasm. [ME *yane(n)*, *yone(n)*, OE *geontian*; akin to OE *gānian*, *gīnan*, Icel *gína*, G *gähnen*, L *hiāre* to gape] —*yawn/er, n.* —*Syn.* 1. gape.



Yawl¹ (def. 2)

yawp (yōp, yāp), *v.i.* 1. *Informal.* to utter a loud, harsh cry; yelp, squawk, or bawl. 2. *Slang.* to talk noisily and foolishly. —*n.* 3. *Informal.* a harsh cry. 4. raucous or querulous speech. Also, *yaup*. [ME *yolp(en)*; akin to YELP] —*yawp/er, n.*
yaws (yōz), *n.* (*construed as sing.*) *Pathol.* a disease occurring in certain tropical regions, caused by the organism *Treponema pertenue*, and characterized by an eruption of raspberry-like excrescences on the skin. Also called *fram-besia*, *plan.* [*<* Carib dial.]
y-axis (wī/ak/sis), *n., pl. y-axes (wī/ak/sēz). *Math.* 1. (in a plane Cartesian coordinate system) the axis, usually vertical, along which the ordinate is measured and from which the abscissa is measured. 2. (in a three-dimensional Cartesian coordinate system) the axis along which values of *y* are measured and at which both *x* and *z* equal zero.
Yaz-oo (yaz/ōō), *n.* a river flowing SW from N Mississippi into the Mississippi River at Vicksburg. 188 mi. long.
Yb, *Chem.* ytterbium.
Y chromosome, *Biol.* a sex chromosome carrying genes that produce male characteristics in humans and most mammals and that occurs singly and only in males. Cf. *X chromosome*.
y-clept (ē klept/), *v.* a pp. of *clepe*. Also, *y-cleped/*. [ME *ycleped*, OE *geclypod*, ptp. of *clypian*, *cleopian*, to CLEPE]
yd., yards; yards.
yds., yards.
ye (yē), *pron.* *Archaic, Literary, or Brit. Dial.* 1. (used nominatively as the plural of *thou*): *O ye of little faith; ye brooks and hills.* 2. (used nominatively for the second person singular.) 3. (used objectively in the second person singular or plural.) [ME; OE *gē*; c. D *gij*, G *ihr*, Icel *ēr*, Goth *jus*]
ye (thē; spelling *pron. yē*), *definite article.* *Archaic.* the.
yea (yā), *adv.* 1. yes (used in affirmation or assent). 2. *Archaic.* a. indeed: *Yea, and he did come.* b. not only this but even: *a good, yea, a noble man.* —*n.* 3. an affirmative reply or vote; affirmation. 4. a person who votes in the affirmative: *The yeas outnumbered those who voted against the bill.* [ME *ye, ya*, OE *gēa*; c. D, G, Icel, Goth *ja*]
yeah (yā), *adv.* *Informal.* yes. [var. of *YEA* or *YES*]
yeen (yēn), *v.i.* (of a sheep or goat) to bring forth young.
ME yene(n), OE *geeanian* to bring forth young; akin to *ewe*
yeen-ling (yēn/līng), *n.* 1. the young of a sheep or a goat; a lamb or a kid. —*adj.* 2. just born; infant.
year (yēr), *n.* 1. a period of 365 or 366 days, now commonly divided into 12 calendar months and reckoned as beginning Jan. 1 and ending Dec. 31 (calendar year). Cf. *common year*, *leap year*. 2. a period of approximately this length: *It happened five years ago.* 3. *Astron.* a. Also called *lunar year*, a division of time equal to 12 lunar months. b. Also called *astronomical year*, *equinoctial year*, *solar year*, *tropical year*, a division of time equal to the interval between one vernal equinox and the next. c. Also called *sidereal year*, a division of time representing the time required for the earth to complete one revolution around the sun, measured with relation to the fixed stars. 4. the time in which any planet completes a revolution around the sun: *the Martian year*. 5. a period out of every 12 months devoted to a certain pursuit, activity, or the like: *the academic year*. 6. *years, a. age. b. old age: a man of years.* 7. *year in and year out*, regularly through the years; continually. Also, *year in, year out*. [ME *yeer*, OE *gēar*; c. D *jaar*, G *Jahr*, Icel *ár*, Goth *jēr*, Gk *hōros* a year, *hōra* a season of the year, part of a day, hour]
year-a-round (yēr/ə round/), *adj.* year-round.
year-book (yēr/bōok/), *n.* 1. a book published annually, containing information about the past year. 2. a book published by the graduating class of a high school or college, containing photographs of class members and commemorating school activities, studies, etc.
year-end (yēr/end/), *n.* 1. the end of a calendar year. —*adj.* 2. taking place or done at the year-end.
year-ling (yēr/līng), *n.* 1. an animal in its second year. 2. a horse one year old, dating from January 1 of the year after the year of foaling. —*adj.* 3. being a year old. 4. of a year's duration or standing. [late ME; c. G *Jährling*]
year-long (yēr/lōng/, -lōng/), *adj.* lasting for a year.
yearly (yēr/lē), *adj., adv., n., pl. -lies.* —*adj.* 1. pertaining to a year or to each year. 2. occurring, arriving, etc., once a year or each year. —*adv.* 3. once a year; annually. —*n.* 4. a publication appearing once a year. [ME *yeerly*, OE *gēarlic*]
yearn (yēr/n), *v.i.* 1. to have an earnest or strong desire. 2. to feel tenderness or affection. [ME *yerne(n)*, OE *gearnan* < *georn* eager; akin to Icel *gīrna* to desire (perh. L *hortāri* to urge), OIr (to)-*gairim* I desire; Gk *char(ein)* to rejoice, Skt *hāryati* he desires] —*yearn/er, n.* —*Syn.* 1. aspire.
yearning (yēr/nīng), *n.* deep longing, esp. when accom-*

act, able, dare, art; ebb, equal; if, ice; hot, over, order; oil; bōok; oōze; out; up, urge; a = a as in alone; chief; sing; shoe; thin; that; zh as in measure; o as in button (but/ən), fire (fīr). See the full key inside the front cover.

Random House College Dictionary, Revised Ed. 1984

ulcer of the exposed skin and esp. of the face that is destructive locally, spreads slowly, and is usu. a carcinoma derived from basal cells — called also **rodent cancer**

ro-deo \rōd-ē-ō, rā-dā-(j)ō\ *n*, *pl* **ro-deos** [Sp, fr. *rodear* to surround, fr. *rueda* wheel, fr. *L rota* — more at **ROLL**] 1 : ROUNDUP 2 a : a public performance featuring bronco riding, calf roping, steer wrestling, and Brahma bull riding b : a contest resembling a rodeo

rod-man \rād-mən, -mən\ *n* : a surveyor's assistant who holds the leveling rod

ro-do-mon-tade \rād-ə-mən-'tād, -rōd-, -'tād\ *n* [MF, fr. It *Rodomonte*, character in *Orlando Innamorato* by Matteo M. Boiardo] 1 : a bragging speech 2 : vain boasting or bluster : RANT — **r d m ntad adj**

roe \rō\ *n*, *pl* **roes** [ME *ro*, fr. OE *rā*; akin to OHG *rēh* roe, OIr *riabach* dappled] : DOE

roe *n* [ME *roof*; akin to OHG *rogo* roe, Lith *kurkulai* frog's eggs] 1 a : the eggs of a fish esp. when still enclosed in the ovarian membrane b : the eggs or ovaries of an invertebrate (as the coral of a lobster) 2 : a dark mottled or flecked figure appearing esp. in quartersawed lumber

roe-buck \rō-bək\ *n*, *pl* **roebuck** or **roebucks** : ROE DEER; esp : the male roe deer

roe deer *n* : a small European and Asiatic deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) that has erect cylindrical antlers forked at the summit, is reddish brown in summer and grayish in winter, has a white rump patch, and is noted for its nimbleness and grace

roent-gen \rent-gən, 'rent-, -jən; 'ren-chən, 'rən-\ *adj* [ISV, fr. Wilhelm Röntgen] : of or relating to X rays <~ examinations>

roentgen *n* : the international unit of X-radiation or gamma radiation equal to the amount of radiation that produces in one cubic centimeter of dry air at 0°C and standard atmospheric pressure ionization of either sign equal to one electrostatic unit of charge

roent-gen-ize \-īz\ *vt* -ized; -izing 1 : to make (air or other gas) conducting by the passage of X rays 2 : to subject to the action of X rays

roent-gen-o-gram \-ə-'gram\ *n* [ISV] : a photograph made with X rays

roent-gen-o-graph \-grəf\ *n* : ROENTGENOGRAM

roent-gen-og-ra-phy \rent-gən-'āg-rə-fē, -jən-, -ren-chən-, -rən-\ *n* [ISV] : photography by means of X rays — **roent-gen-og-raph-ic** \-ə-'grəf-ik\ *adj* — **roent-gen-o-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

roent-gen-ol-o-gy \-'āl-ə-jē\ *n* [ISV] : a branch of radiology that deals with the use of X rays for diagnosis or treatment of disease — **roent-gen-o-log-ic** \-ə-'lāj-ik\ or **roent-gen-o-log-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **roent-gen-o-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **roent-gen-ol-o-gist** \-'āl-ə-jəst\ *n*

roent-gen-o-scope \rent-gən-ə-'skōp, 'rent-, -jən; 'ren-chən-, 'rən-\ *n* : FLUOROSCOPE — **roent-gen-o-scop-ic** \rent-gən-ə-'skāp-ik, 'rent-, -jən; 'ren-chən-, 'rən-\ *adj* — **roent-gen-os-co-py** \-'ās-kə-pē\ *n*

roent-gen-o-ther-a-py \rent-gən-ə-'thēr-ə-pē, 'rent-, -jən; 'ren-chən-, 'rən-\ *n* [ISV] : X-RAY THERAPY

roentgen ray *n*, often *cap* 1st R : X RAY

ROG *abbr* receipt of goods

ro-ga-tion \rō-gā-shən\ *n* [ME *rogacion*, fr. LL *rogation*-, *rogatio*, fr. L, questioning, fr. *rogatus*, pp. of *rogare* to ask — more at **RIGHT**] 1 obs : LITANY, SUPPLICATION 2 : the religious observance of the Rogation Days — often used in pl.

Rogation Day *n* : one of the days of prayer esp. for the harvest observed on the three days before Ascension Day and by Roman Catholics also on April 25

ro-ger \rāj-ər\ *interj* [fr. *Roger*, former communications code word for the letter r] — used esp. in radio and signaling to indicate that a message has been received and understood

rogue \rōg\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : VAGRANT, TRAMP 2 : a dishonest or worthless person : SCOUNDREL 3 : a mischievous person : SCAMP 4 : a horse inclined to shirk or misbehave 5 : an individual exhibiting a chance and usu. inferior biological variation — **roguish** \rō-gish\ *adj* — **roguish-ly** *adv* — **roguish-ness** *n*

rogue *vi* **rogued**; **roguing** or **rogue-ing** : to weed out inferior, diseased, or nontypical individuals from a crop plant or a field

rogue *adj*, of an animal : being vicious and destructive

rogue elephant *n* : a vicious elephant that separates from the herd and roams alone

rogue-ry \rō-g(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* **-er-ies** 1 : an act characteristic of a rogue 2 : mischievous play

rogues' gallery *n* : a collection of pictures of persons arrested as criminals

roll \rōi(ə)\, *vt* 2 is also 'rī(ə)\ *vb* [origin unknown] *vt* 1 a : to make turbid by stirring up the sediment or dregs of b : to stir up : DISTURB, DISORDER 2 : RILE 2 ~ *vi* : to move turbulently

rolly \rōi-lē\ *adj* 1 : full of sediment or dregs : MUDDY 2 : TURBULENT <the ~ waters rushed out in a wasting flood> — V. L. Parrington> *syn* see **TURBID**

rols-ter \rōi-stər\ *vi* **rols-tered**; **rols-ter-ing** \-st(ə)-rɪŋ\ [earlier *roister* (roisterer)] : to engage in noisy revelry : CAROUSE — **rols-ter-er** \-stər-ər\ *n* — **rols-ter-ous** \-st(ə)-rəs\ *adj*

rol-a-mite \rō-lə-mīt\ *n* [roll + -amite, of unknown origin] : a nearly frictionless elementary mechanism consisting of two or more rollers inserted in the loops of a flexible band with the band acting to turn the rollers whose movement can be directed to perform various functions

Roland \rō-lənd\ *n* [F] : a stalwart defender of the Christians against the Saracens in the Charlemagne legends who was killed at Roncesvalles

role also **rôle** \rōl\ *n* [F *rôle*, lit., roll, fr. OF *rolle*] 1 a (1) : a character assigned or assumed (2) : a socially expected

functional relationships between terms

roll \rōl\ *n* [ME *rolla*, OF, fr. L *rotula*, dim. of *rota* wheel; akin to OHG *rad* wheel, *ratha* wagon] 1 a (1) : a written document that may be rolled up : SCROLL; *specif* : a document containing an official or formal record <the ~s of parliament> (2) : a manuscript book b : a list of names or related items : CATALOG c : an official list; as (1) : MUSTER ROLL (2) : a list of members of a school or class or of members of a legislative body 2 : something that is rolled up into a cylinder or ball; as a : a quantity (as of fabric or paper) rolled up to form a single package b : a hairdo in which some or all of the hair is rolled or curled up or under <a pageboy> ~ c : any of various food preparations rolled up for cooking or serving; *specif* : a small piece of baked yeast dough d : a cylindrical twist of tobacco e : a flexible case (as of leather) in which articles may be rolled and fastened by straps or clasps f (1) : paper money folded or rolled into a wad (2) *slang* : BANKROLL 3 : something that performs a rolling action or movement : ROLLER; as a : a wheel for making decorative lines on book covers; *also* : a design impressed by such a tool b : a typewriter platen

roll *vi* 1 a : to impel forward by causing to turn over and over on a surface b : to cause to revolve by turning over and over on or as if on an axis c : to cause to move in a circular manner d : to form into a mass by turning over and over e : to impel forward with an easy continuous motion 2 a : to put a wrapping around : ENFOLD, ENVELOP b : to wrap round on itself : shape into a ball or roll 3 a : to press, spread, or level with a roller : make smooth, even, or compact b : to spread out : EXTEND <~ out the red carpet> 4 a : to move on rollers or wheels b : to cause to begin operating or moving <~ the cameras> 5 a : to sound with a full reverberating tone <~ed out the words> b : to make a continuous beating sound upon : sound a roll upon <~ed their drums> c : to utter with a trill <~ed his r's> d : to play (a chord) in arpeggio style 6 : to rob (a drunk, sleeping, or unconscious person) usu. by going through the pockets ~ *vi* 1 a : to move along a surface by rotation without sliding b (1) : to turn over and over <the children ~ed in the grass> (2) : to luxuriate in an abundant supply : WALLOW <fairly ~ing in money> 2 a : to move onward or around as if by completing a revolution : ELAPSE, PASS <the months ~ on> b : to shift the gaze continually <eyes ~ing in terror> c : to revolve on an axis 3 : to move about : ROAM, WANDER 4 a : to flow with a rising and falling motion <the waves ~ed in> b : to flow in a continuous stream : POUR <money was ~ing in> c : to have an undulating contour <~ing prairie> d : to lie extended : STRETCH 5 a : to travel in a vehicle b : to become carried on a stream c : to move on wheels 6 a : to make a deep reverberating sound <the thunder ~s> b : TRILL 7 a : to swing from side to side <the ship heaved and ~ed> b : to walk with a swinging gait : SWAY c : to move so as to cushion the impact of a blow — used with *with* <~ed with the punch> 8 a : to take the form of a cylinder or ball b : to respond to rolling in a specified way or to be in a specified condition after being rolled 9 a : to get under way : begin to move or operate b : to move forward : develop and maintain impetus 10 a : BOWL b : to execute a somersault 11 of a football quarterback : to run toward one flank usu. parallel to the line of scrimmage esp. before throwing a pass — often used with *out* — **roll the bones** : to shoot craps

roll *n* 1 a : a sound produced by rapid strokes on a drum b : a sonorous and often rhythmic flow of speech c : a heavy reverberatory sound <the ~ of cannon> d : a chord in arpeggio style e : a trill of some birds (as a canary) 2 : a rolling movement or an action or process involving such movement <a ~ of the dice> : as a : a swaying movement of the body b : a side-to-side movement (as of a ship or train) c : a flight maneuver in which a complete revolution about the longitudinal axis of an airplane is made with the horizontal direction of flight being approximately maintained; *also* : the motion of a spacecraft about its longitudinal axis d : SOMERSAULT e : the movement of a curling stone after impact with another stone

roll-back \rōl-'bak\ *n* : the act or an instance of rolling back

roll back \rōl-'bak\ *vi* 1 : to reduce (as a commodity price) to or toward a previous level on a national scale by government control devices 2 : to cause to retreat or withdraw : push back

roll bar *n* : an overhead metal bar on an automobile that is designed to protect the occupant in case of a turnover

roll call *n* : the act or an instance of calling off a list of names (as for checking attendance); *also* : a time for a roll call

roll-er \rōl-ər\ *n* 1 a : a revolving cylinder over or on which something is moved or which is used to press, shape, or smooth something b : a cylinder or rod on which something (as a shade) is rolled up 2 a : a long heavy wave on a coast b : a tumbler pigeon 3 : one that rolls or performs a rolling operation

roller \rōl-ər\ *n* [G, fr. *rollen* to roll, reverberate, fr. MF *roller*, fr. (assumed) VL *rotulare*, fr. L *rotula*] 1 : any of numerous mostly brightly colored nonpasserine Old World birds (family Coraciidae) related to the motmots and todies 2 : a canary having a song in which the notes are soft and run together

roller bearing *n* : a bearing in which the journal rotates in peripheral contact with a number of rollers usu. contained in a cage

roll-er-caster \rōl-ər-'kō-stər, 'rō-lē-'kō-\ *n* : an elevated railway (as in an amusement park) constructed with curves and inclines on which cars roll

a about a kitten ar further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th this
 ü loot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision